

College Football Athletics Boxing Automobile Other Sports

Football Unfair in Its Time Elements

Impossible to Balance Forces Under Conditions That Now Obtain.

ONE WAY TO EFFECT CURE

Ed Cochems Suggests Five or Six Downs Alternately with the Goal Line to Gain.

BY EDWARD B. COCHEMS.

American college football, as now constructed, is the only one of the leading sports which is unfair and unjust in its distribution of time elements for the attack. Its rules are complicated and unnatural. Baseball, track and field athletics, aquatic, basketball, lacrosse, lawn tennis, soccer football, English rugby football, wrestling, hockey, etc., are all natural in their system of play. This is not true of American college football.

So long as the rule makers ignore or misunderstand this situation, so long will they be compelled to tinker with the code and have various interests clamoring for concessions. They will never be able to balance the forces of the game so long as they attempt to adjust the number of downs to any distance to be made within the goal lines. This is a mathematical impossibility, and a positive mathematical statement. The weaker the defense, the stronger team will be unfairly aided in the allotment of time in just that degree that it can more successfully accomplish the required distance.

As a fundamental proposition I contend that each team should be allowed an equal time period in which to express its efforts, and that these efforts must be unrestricted by the imposition of artificial restraints. All the above mentioned sports are based on this elemental principle.

The goal lines are the prime consideration and any other line within these lines is a mere incident and an unnatural determinant of the forces in conflict. It has given rise to all brutality, caused endless discussion, denaturalized the playing field, and has made impossible a natural conception of the game itself. Up to the present, writing an suggestions offered are of the old school and absolutely without value considered from a just and equitable point of view.

All the educational institutions of the South and all the smaller colleges in this country should make a determined protest against the present code on the basis of justice. The open game is the only one that the South can successfully master, owing to the climatic conditions, which do not permit of the endurance test. The South failed of success until the 1908 game was established. The smaller colleges should demand the enactment of a rule which gives them an equal period of playing time.

Let us take a concrete example. One team, by its superiority in gaining ability, uses up forty of the sixty minutes of time and just in that degree has it had an unfair advantage and this advantage always goes to the stronger eleven. Moreover, the game is largely founded on the element of chance, such as exists in the exercise of the onside kick. No one under the present code is able to overcome the luck controlling this play, then why should it not be abolished?

At present the use of the forward pass is restricted to practically seventy-five yards of the playing field by reason of scientific considerations. No coach will instruct his players to use the pass inside his own 45-yard line, except under most desperate and trying conditions. In view of the entire playing field, owing to the fact that it cannot be successfully executed with a slippery ball. The physical proportions of the ball were designed for the purpose of kicking and carrying, and not for passing. This is proved by the fact that only a small number of players in any squad can even successfully pass a ball under the best conditions.

With a rule, however, allowing any number of passes in any part of the field to the present six eligible players in any one scrimmage short passes will predominate. Since failure means possession to opponents, they will not be used as freely as many would anticipate. These can be made successfully, and will constitute a safe and scientific play in any part of the field under any weather conditions, since the physical proportions of the ball will not necessarily preclude their use for these purposes.

The game at present is unsymmetrical, inasmuch as the weather, the physical proportions of the ball and the element of chance enter largely as unbalanced, determining factors. Further because each team has not an equal period of time in which to express its ability. Add to all which the unnatural restraints imposed upon the three elements of the offense, and we begin to recognize the cause for all the troubles.

This misconception of the fundamental principles of the game has made necessary the huge volume of technical and artificial rules. They cover sixty-five pages of an ordinary book and represent an expenditure of some fourteen thousand words. The simple truth seems to be that we are back-end forward, or in the condition of Donkeys, Amphibians—going backward, but trying to go forward.

The opposition to the proposed changes will undoubtedly raise the objection that this is an attempt to introduce English Rugby. The facts are quite to the contrary, since the rules, and not the written, have un-Americanized and denaturalized the old game of American football. There is not one element of the old game that is eliminated save that brutal conduct and brute force are scientifically done away with and the forward pass is made a free agent and the time is equally shared by both teams. If the forces of the attack, the kick, the pass and the rush are to be permitted at all, why not make them free agents? Why restrict them to arbitrary conditions as represented by a certain distance to be made within the goal line? This is the great that is in the element and over which will present suggestions are straining their utmost powers.

The changes herewith submitted will simplify, debitalize and spectacularize. They will economize time, make the game absolutely just and incidentally eliminate official supernumeraries, unnecessary chalk lines, questions of interpretation and a multitude of "don't's."

1. The natural distance to be gained is 10 yards, and is marked by the goal line. Abolish the rule requiring a certain distance to be gained in any number of downs and substitute five or six downs, to be allowed alternately to each team until a score has been made. This will give each team one-half of the playing time for the expression of offensive strength.

2. Remove all restrictions now imposed upon the three arms of the positive attack, the rush, the kick and the pass, such as five and twenty yard zones, and only one pass in each scrimmage, etc. Maintain the

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One Way to Cure Ills of Football

True to the promise made in The Tribune on Monday, Edward B. Cochems, a football coach well known in the West and a close student of the game, submits herewith suggestions for rule changes, which are less revolutionary than appear on the surface. He invites criticism to the end that any points not fully understood may be explained.

The unfairness of the present game, so far as time elements of the attack is concerned, is the chief point developed, and to correct this he would abolish the arbitrary distance to be gained in a certain number of downs and substitute five or six downs to each team alternately with the goal line to be gained. He also is in favor of making the game more natural by removing all restrictions from the three arms of the offense—rushing, passing and kicking.

rule leaving seven men on the line of scrimmage and six players eligible to receive and make the pass as formerly. Abolish the onside kick and permit of body checking anywhere in the field of play which is not dangerous to life and limb and is honestly designed to further the interests of or check the actual play.

3. The teams should exchange goals after each score and before each quarter. Unless a score is made, the ball should not be kicked off between halves or before a score is made, but should be placed in the receiver's position at the other end of the field with the number of downs, etc., to remain the same. In case of a failure at try at goal from the field or a touchback, the ball should be brought back to the last line of scrimmage, with possession passing to the opponents.

With such a system of play each team will get one-half of the playing time and every inch it has gained at any time over the sixty minutes of play. Weather conditions will be equalized, the three arms of the offense will be made applicable under all conditions over the entire playing field and expressed in full, free and unrestricted effort. This will make the game simple, natural, just and free from dangers.

The fact that the player with the ball will have the right to pass, kick or run in any part of the field will cast a doubt into the minds of the defensive team as to his purpose, and naturally eliminate the deadly tackle and body check, since they will prove unscientific and fruitless. Two officials—referee and line judge—will be appointed over the ball and time, and the umpire, who should have jurisdiction over the players—are all that are necessary.

The only way, the continuity of five downs, or any number of downs that the rule makers determine upon, can be broken is by a fumble, the incomplete, fumble or interception of the forward pass or by voluntarily kicking the ball before the five downs. The penalty for the failure of the forward pass should be possession to the opponents.

The only mark within the field of play would be to designate the center. This will make the game as strong as the rock of Gibraltar and free from further attack of would-be reformers. Such rules will absolutely determine under free conditions the point at issue—the question of personal equation.

These suggestions may be open to argument. If so, the writer invites open criticism—not indifference. I fail to see that either team is discriminated against under these rules, or has not an absolute and just right to express its natural powers of offense and defense. The defense will be left entirely elastic as to its alignments, while the offense will be free and unshackled, with the goal line as the objective point.

The impossibility of determining a just distance—say, ten, eight or five yards—to be gained on any number of downs is clearly recognized when you attempt to ascertain on what grounds to base calculations. The number of unnatural restrictions that have been imposed in order to discover the impossible and the continual changes and piecemeal legislation that have resulted throughout the history of football should prove ample evidence that this ruling has been based on one of the fundamental misconceptions of the rule makers. What is the weight of the team and what are its powers, as allowed under the rules to express its offensive and defensive strength, on which the rule makers base their conclusion of any number of downs to any distance to be made? The trouble is that they are working with a variable quantity and attempting to produce a constant. So long as they continue looking for the impossible, so long will various groups of college representatives seek unfair advantages in the construction of these unfair and unjust rules, and so long will there be continuous changes in the rules themselves. By eliminating the question of a certain distance to be made within the goal lines and leaving the goal line as the distance to be made, and by giving the offense full and free use of its three arms of service—the kick, the pass and the rush—will be obtained and leave the game simple, just, natural and free. By allowing each team five or six downs alternately until a score is made, these purposes will be accomplished.

Some will decry these suggestions as radical and revolutionary, but attention may be called to the fact that there is nothing irrational about the game of intercollegiate football save the artificial restrictions imposed, the attempt to do the impossible, in the matter of distance to be gained in any number of downs, the gross discrimination of the time element, and the unnecessary roughness that it has engendered.

Some will say that the unlimited use of the forward pass will increase scoring. All right, increase the scoring. Both sides will have an equal opportunity in this respect. They also will contend that it will decrease the number of kicks in favor of the pass. Well and good. It seems to me that the pass is as spectacular and far more controllable than the kick. The kick at its best is a defensive factor, and will be used greatly by the weaker eleven near their own goal line. If the game is to have the pass as its main feature, it should be made a free agent and the time is equally shared by both teams. If the forces of the attack, the kick, the pass and the rush are to be permitted at all, why not make them free agents? Why restrict them to arbitrary conditions as represented by a certain distance to be made within the goal line? This is the great that is in the element and over which will present suggestions are straining their utmost powers.

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OWEN MORAN HERE TO BOX. Owen Moran, the English boxer, arrived last night, accompanied by his wife, on the White Star liner Olympic. He said he would like to meet Ad Wolgast when the latter returns his health, but would be willing to face any other lightweight at 125 pounds.

SHATTER MORE RECORDS

New Marks in Order at Big Games in the Garden.

KRAMER RACES TO VICTORY

A. T. Meyer Adds Two More Titles to His String in Winning the Dashes.

A. T. Meyer, the fleet footed sprinter of the Irish-American Athletic Club, gained more laurels in continuation of the Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championship games at Madison Square Garden last night. He first raced away with the 150-yard dash and an hour later repeated by winning the 60-yard dash. Close to five thousand persons were on hand to enjoy the keen sport.

The college men made only a fair showing. In the 56-pound weight for height T. Cables, of Harvard, won with a creditable height of 14 feet 6 inches. Later J. G. Haydock, of the University of Pennsylvania, raced to victory in the 100-yard hurdles. The most spectacular performance of the evening was the winning of the five-mile senior run by W. J. Kramer, a former "cross-country" champion. He was opposed by such sterling distance men as Tom Collins, of the Irish-American Club; Louis Scott, of Paterson; Louis Twanania, the Carlisle Indian, and a score of others more or less prominent.

In the early stages J. Silva, of Boston, raced away in front, but after going a mile he came back rapidly. The Indian led for a time, but Kramer took command at three miles, and the Long Island Athletic Club athlete set such a killing pace that the others were soon beaten off, Silva and Scott retiring. Toward the end Collins spurred and beat Twanania for the place.

In the first heat of the 150-yard senior dash J. J. Archer, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, showed the way to his club-mate, A. T. Meyer. The time was 16-5/8 seconds. The second heat saw Jack Eller show his heels to Jim Rosenberger, who retired from the 300-yard run on Tuesday night because of illness. Eller beat "Rosen" only by inches, the time being the same as in the first heat.

There was a different story to tell when the sprinters got together in the decisive heat. Here the fleet-footed Meyer appeared at his best. For a time it looked as if Rosenberger would win, but the latter's partner having lost to his Cornell opponent, Pennsylvania's total was increased to 2-1-2, or 1 point behind that of Cornell. Brown's representatives were both beaten.

Perkins, of Cornell, scored first blood of the round by defeating Emmons, of Brown, at the first table after twenty-eight moves. Emmons lost a rook through an oversight on his twenty-eighth move, but even at that time he had the worst of it, being a pawn down. The victory placed Cornell in the lead.

The board at which Sze, of Pennsylvania, was pitted against Durfee, of Brown, was the center of interest, and to this interest the personality of the Chinaman contributed greatly. Sze, of gentle disposition, refused to make a move, but extremely reticent. He played a lively game, sacrificing two minor pieces for a rook and three pawns. Later on Sze captured two additional pawns and had all the better of it when a truce was called at luncheon. Although Sze was reckoned to be a sure winner, Durfee held out in good style until 5 o'clock, at which time Sze had a knight and bishop against a king and a pawn.

The summary follows:

Board 1. White, Sze; Black, Perkins. 1-Emmons (B).....0 Perkins (C).....1 2-Telbeim (B).....0 Eller (C).....1 3-Sze (P).....1 Durfee (B).....0

The opening Board 1. Bird's, 2. Four Knights, 3. Ruy Lopez.

In the third round, to be played at the Brooklyn Chess Club to-day, the pairing will be as follows: Perkins vs. Durfee, Eller vs. Sze and Telbeim vs. Emmons.

One of the liveliest games follows in detail:

WHITE. BIRD'S OPENING. BLACK. PERKINS. 1-P-K4 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 2-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 3-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 4-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 5-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 6-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 7-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 8-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 9-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 10-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 11-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 12-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 13-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 14-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 15-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 16-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 17-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 18-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 19-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 20-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 21-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 22-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 23-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 24-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 25-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 26-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 27-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 28-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 29-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 30-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 31-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 32-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 33-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 34-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 35-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 36-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 37-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 38-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 39-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 40-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 41-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 42-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 43-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 44-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 45-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 46-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 47-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 48-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 49-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 50-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 51-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 52-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 53-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 54-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 55-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 56-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 57-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 58-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 59-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 60-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 61-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 62-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 63-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 64-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 65-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 66-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 67-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 68-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 69-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 70-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 71-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 72-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 73-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 74-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 75-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 76-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 77-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 78-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 79-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 80-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 81-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 82-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 83-P-K3 (P).....1 Perkins (C).....1 84-P-K3 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